

the next day. Tan Pai felt that it would be too late for her son to wait, so she decided to find a cure herself.

Tan Pai learned the techniques of massage and herbal (the Chamorro) medicine from her mother, Josefa Perez Cruz, and from her husband's grandmother, Vicenta Quidachay Quenga.

Mrs. Vicenta Quidachay Quenga had learned the practices of a Suruhana herself firsthand from her mother. Mrs. Quenga was a gifted teacher who divulged the recipes to Tan Pai. There were many known Suruhanas at that time of Tan Pai's youth, but Tan Pai did not pay close attention to their practices and gifts until the incident befell her son and her strong interest in the tradition took root.

Raised in the Chamorro and Catholic traditions, Tan Pai is strong in her faith and believes that God has granted her a special gift, the power to cure, and that she should use this gift to help others in need. Since the age of 30, Tan Pai's specialty as Suruhana was in treatment of those illnesses which were considered ailments of children (chetnot famagu'on) and she has cured (Guiya uma amte) children of many illnesses which were traditionally treated by a Suruhana, and those of which modern medicine has no remedy. She uses massage, making medicines (using "lommock"), massage with applications of medicine, and massage with consumption of medicine.

Tan Pai was one of the Suruhanas mentioned in a manuscript, entitled, "I Che'E'Cho Suruhana Yan Suruhanu (The Use of Traditional Medicine and Healers on Guam)." It was written, for review only, by three students working on a documentary at the University of Guam. The manuscript represents work over 10 years of research which began in 1981 as a student project. This project has evolved to include indigenous participation in cultural preservation and education, and has become a scholarly and scientific endeavor for the benefit of our island community.

Tan Pai has been featured as one of "The Last of the Suruhanas" in the Guahan Magazine and has received, on various occasions, local exposure from KUAM news and Guam Cable Television for her traditional Suruhana methods.

On behalf of a grateful island community, I join her children, Abeline, Bertha, Adelbert, Galo, Joseph, and Franklin, her family and friends, and all of the people of Guam, in extending a heartfelt "Dangkulo na Si Yu'os Ma'ase" to Mrs. Josefa Cruz Certeza for all of the good work she has done for our people, and for her continued selfless service to our community.

TRIBUTE TO HAROLD STONES

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2006

Mr. MOORE of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity today to bring to the attention of the Members of the House a recent tribute to Harold Stones, of Topeka, KS, that was published in the Topeka Capital-Journal.

The longtime former executive director of the Kansas Bankers Association, since retiring from that position in 1997, Harold Stones has

served as special projects director for Kansas Senator PAT ROBERTS. As the Capital-Journal article details, at the age of 75, Harold continues to work diligently in the service of his fellow Kansans, working on economic development issues and serving as a liaison with Kansas military families.

I commend Harold Stones to my colleagues and encourage all to take his example to heart!

[From the Capital-Journal, Nov. 28, 2006]

STILL A "POLITICAL JUNKIE"

(By Jan Biles)

Harold Stones retired as executive vice president of the Kansas Bankers Association in 1997 after 30 years of service. But instead of taking it easy, he embarked on a second career—Kansas special projects director for Sen. Pat Roberts.

Stones, 75, of Topeka, said he had known Roberts for several years before the senator asked him to join his staff to work in the areas of economic development and military affairs.

"I will do this job as long as he wants me to," he said.

Stones grew up in a Smith County farming family who taught him the importance of voting and never shied away from politics.

"My great-grandfather was a probate judge. My grandfather was a county treasurer, and my dad was a township committeeman," he said.

After attending Fort Hays State University for a year, Stones taught in a county school for a year before joining the U.S. Air Force. When his four-year stint was over, he returned to Fort Hays State University, where he earned bachelor's and master's degrees. He was hired by the university to teach speech and coach the debate team and then became director of alumni affairs and student placement.

About a decade later, in 1967, he joined the Kansas Bankers Association. When he celebrated his 25th year there, the association set up a scholarship fund in his name at Fort Hays State University. Each year, four students are awarded scholarships.

"It's a general scholarship for a child of someone who works at a Kansas bank," he said.

Stones' experience at the bankers association gave him the opportunity to learn more about the ups and downs of the Kansas economy. The 1980s were particularly hard on the state's farming, energy and banking businesses.

"Every time a farmer went (under), an ag bank went with it," he said.

Stones tapped into that experience when Roberts tapped him for a staff position. He traveled throughout Kansas to meet with local chambers of commerce and economic development groups. He now is advising Roberts on how to build a high-tech job base in the state.

When the Iraq war started, Roberts asked Stones to act as the senator's liaison with Fort Riley, Fort Leavenworth and McConnell Air Force Base. He has attended dozens of deployment and welcome-home ceremonies at the military bases, as well as memorial and funeral services.

"Senator Roberts writes a letter to each family (who has lost a loved one in the war) and I hand deliver the letter and talk to them," he said.

One of the highlights of his years with the senator was traveling to Bosnia in October 1997 as a volunteer to assist in organizing a multi-ethnic, democratic Bosnia Bankers Association.

"It was a slow process, but 18 to 24 months later Bosnia established a Bosnia bankers group," he said.

Stones said he exercises on a regular basis at a local fitness center and continues to be a "political junkie"—something that would please his office-holding ancestors.

Above all, he is optimistic about where the country and state are going.

"The past is gone," he said. "Our best days are yet to come."

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM B. GOULD

IV

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2006

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to place into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the words of William B. Gould IV, former Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board and professor emeritus at Stanford University Law School. He recently wrote an article advocating changes to the National Labor Relations Act which merits inclusion in our Nation's RECORD. The following article was published in the San Francisco Chronicle on November 21, 2006, and was titled *Why Labor Law Is Not Working*.

America's labor law system and much of the workplace environment surrounding it are dysfunctional. But proposals about reforming the National Labor Relations Act, initially enacted as a "Bill of Rights" for workers to join unions and bargain collectively, have been bandied about without action for at least four decades. Most Americans who care about good labor-management relations have seen this movie before. Yet the Sept. 30 decision by the National Labor Relations Board that excludes many hospital charge nurses from labor law coverage as supervisors and its potential for doing the same to other professionals as well as skilled workers, is part of a new dimension to the story's plot.

For more than a half century, each new president's appointees have made the pendulum shift. But the changes, as most recently illustrated by the charge nurse decisions, take it up more than a notch; prominent management labor law firms are quickly providing Web postings about how to change the duties of employees so that they qualify for statutory exclusion. Well before this decision, the appointees of President Bush busily reinterpreted the law so as to deny many workers the opportunity for representation at the workplace.

For example, graduate teaching assistants at private universities, who function as both students and employees, were written out of the law two years ago. Prohibitions against fraternization amongst employees during non-working hours, a major avenue for self-organization, were viewed as lawful. The same applied to employer and NLRB denial of union protests in shopping malls. The collective-bargaining process was impaired by virtue of NLRB rulings that employers did not have an obligation to open their books to unions, contrary to Supreme Court mandate when the employer claims an inability to pay.

True, the law is a secondary factor in the precipitous decline in union membership to less than 13 percent of the workforce and to 7.8 percent in the private sector. Other factors—globalization, deregulation in transportation, vulnerable contingent and part-time employees, including illegal immigrants—are more significant as an explanation for labor's near-demise than the law's many weaknesses.

However, for the past 35 years, the inability of the law to provide an expeditious resolution to worker and employer complaints—

and thus assurance that justice will not be denied through its delay as well as inadequate remedies, have made reform necessary long before the Bush-appointed NLRB began to work its mischief. The newly elected Democratic-led Congress should address labor-law reform.

Notwithstanding the subordinate role the law plays in the workplace malaise, respect for the law and its function are an important element in the democratic process.

This time around, however, the discussion must take into account a need for more sweeping changes which affect the agency itself. More formidable than one-sided statutory interpretations is a lack of production of cases. Ironically, as the number of cases filed with the NLRB has dropped, in part because unions lost confidence in its rulings, the resolution of those cases remaining declined. The reason for NLRB lethargy is not only Bush's hostility to collective bargaining, but also the appointment process: the past decade and a half has witnessed the emergence of partisan appointees and a greater reliance on Washington insiders from Capitol Hill, who, having no place to return, cling to office while they fail to decide cases which, they fear, will interfere with their re-appointment process.

The consequence of this is a politicization of decision-making, an ever-deeper NLRB ideological divide and the unwillingness of Congress to approve any presidential nominees without "batching" the appointments, i.e. providing for at least two appointments at a time, one with the blessing of labor, the other with the blessing of business. This means no more appointments like those made in labor law's early and halcyon days of the 1940s and '50s, when genuine impartial neutrals were appointed by Presidents Roosevelt and Truman.

One answer to the production problem and its denial of the prompt relief to which both workers and employers are entitled is longer terms and a prohibition against reappointment. The number of board members should be reduced to three members rather than five. This year, the board is at full strength, and its production is worse than ever. It is obvious that politically anxious prevarication is exacerbated when there are a greater number of cooks standing around the cold soup. The denial of collective bargaining to the overwhelming majority of the American workforce is one of our democracy's great failings. While changing our labor law and those who administer it will not remedy all that ails us, it would be a step forward.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE 125TH
ANNIVERSARY OF SPOKANE,
WASHINGTON

HON. CATHY McMORRIS RODGERS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2006

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 125th birthday of the city of Spokane, Washington. Known as a "tough" town when Spokane was first developed, it quickly became known as the City of Wonder as tourists and sightseers flocked to the Inland Northwest to enjoy the beauty of its natural resources.

In their publication about Spokane, E.P. Charlton and Company wrote in 1909 that "Nature seems to have ordained that Spokane, the City Beautiful and Prosperous, should endure without a rival, and it may well be called the keystone in the arch of states

which span the western country between the Rockies and the Puget Sound."

Today, Spokane continues to be a beautiful and prosperous city. And when we look at the current and future state of Spokane, we see a city of innovation, success, and growth. Not only is Spokane surrounded by wonderful natural resources, but it is home to innovative small businesses that are changing the world of technology, educational institutions that are ensuring a strong future for our students, and a thriving health care industry that is revolutionizing the way we receive and deliver health care.

I commend the city for its efforts to grow the economy while still maintaining its historical roots. Through the revitalization of downtown and the restoration of key historical landmarks, Spokane has grown into a wonderful community that has an incredible amount to offer both residents and visitors. The restoration of historic landmarks such as the Davenport Hotel, Steam Plant Grill, Old City Hall and Fox Theater help keep the spirit of Spokane alive while serving as new centers for high quality accommodations, restaurants, and entertainment.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate with the citizens of Spokane, Washington as we mark 125 years of success as a city. Eastern Washington has become a wonderful place to live, work and raise a family because of the incredible people that reside here. I invite my colleagues to join me in recognizing the hard work of the citizens of Spokane, Washington as we commemorate our 125th birthday.

TRIBUTE TO MR. NICHOLAS
MORABITO

HON. THOMAS M. REYNOLDS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2006

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, with great pride and delight I rise today to honor a dedicated and respected community member, family man and veteran upon his 50th anniversary of exceptional service in the East Rochester School District.

Mr. Nicholas Morabito has led a life deeply connected and committed to his hometown of East Rochester, New York. Through his distinguished professional career and his spirit to make his community a better place, Mr. Morabito has left a lasting mark since graduating from East Rochester High School in 1943. Ten years later, Mr. Morabito would become the first graduate of East Rochester to be admitted to the New York bar, and in 1956 he would start his tenure as school attorney to the East Rochester School District, the position he still holds today. In this role for more than a half-century now, Mr. Morabito's priority and personal charge has been to serve educators and students, providing incomparable expertise and counsel to his Alma Mater.

That sense of dedication and service has defined Mr. Morabito his whole life, in East Rochester and beyond. In 1943, in the midst of World War II, Mr. Morabito joined the Navy after graduating from high school. Serving at Pearl Harbor and the Midway Islands through 1946, Mr. Morabito would return home a proud yet humble veteran who fulfilled his duty with honor and defended his country in the neediest of times.

After the war, Mr. Morabito began his distinguished legal career, which would be marked by his service in the New York State Assembly and Senate. From 1955 to 1960, Mr. Morabito served as counsel to the Military Affairs Committee in the state assembly, and from 1960 to 1963 served as counsel to the Labor and Industry Committee in the state senate. His civil service continued as Village Justice in East Rochester from 1960 to 1967, all the while fulfilling the position he so dutifully serves to this day as school attorney in East Rochester.

Mr. Morabito, through it all, has first and foremost been a devoted family man: husband to wife Patricia Ann for well over 50 years, father to 7 sons, and grandfather to 23 grandchildren. Born to parents Antonio and Angeline who emigrated from Italy, Mr. Morabito was instilled with the belief that family comes first. For Mr. Morabito, it does, and it always will.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, in recognition of his 50 years of tremendous service to the East Rochester School District and his courageous service to his country, and for his sense of community and his sense of family, I ask that this honorable body join me in honoring Mr. Nicholas Morabito.

RESOLUTION HONORING RUTH
BROWN

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 5, 2006

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce this resolution today honoring the life of Ruth Brown. I join my colleagues Chairman JIM SENSENBRENNER and Ranking Member CHARLES RANGEL in recognizing the accomplishments of rhythm and blues singer Ruth Brown and her efforts to reform copyright royalty payments for recording artists.

On a sad day for the music community and myself, Ruth Brown passed away on November 17, 2006. She was a rhythm and blues singer known as Miss Rhythm and her talent rocketed her to become one of Atlantic Records' first recording stars. Her voice made her a hit from the 1940s and onward with such songs as "So Long," "Teardrops from My Eyes," and "He Treats your Daughter Mean." Richard Harrington of the Washington Post said "there was a world of hurt in those songs and an insistence on some justice, a boldness of voice that Miss Rhythm reached for as Miss Righteous."

Ruth Brown's peers recognized her talent, as well. She won a 1989 Tony Award for Best Actress in a Musical in *Black and Blue*; a 1989 Grammy Award for her album "Blues on Broadway;" and 1993 induction into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, and a 1999 Lifetime Achievement Award from The Blues Foundation. Her autobiography, *Miss Rhythm*, received the Ralph Gleason Award for Music.

Aside from her own singing career, Ruth Brown became a tireless advocate for the rights of other rhythm and blues singers. She worked with Congress to advance the cause of copyright royalty reform so that rhythm and blues artists could receive the royalties they deserved from their music. She also helped found the Rhythm and Blues Foundation in 1988 to recognize, promote, and preserve